Ch, 1

Selectives properties of X-ray

- Short wave Length
- Selective Penetration and absorption Power
- Produce Image
- Produce Light on Fluorescence Screen
- have a damage Effect

التاريخ:

موضوع الدرس:

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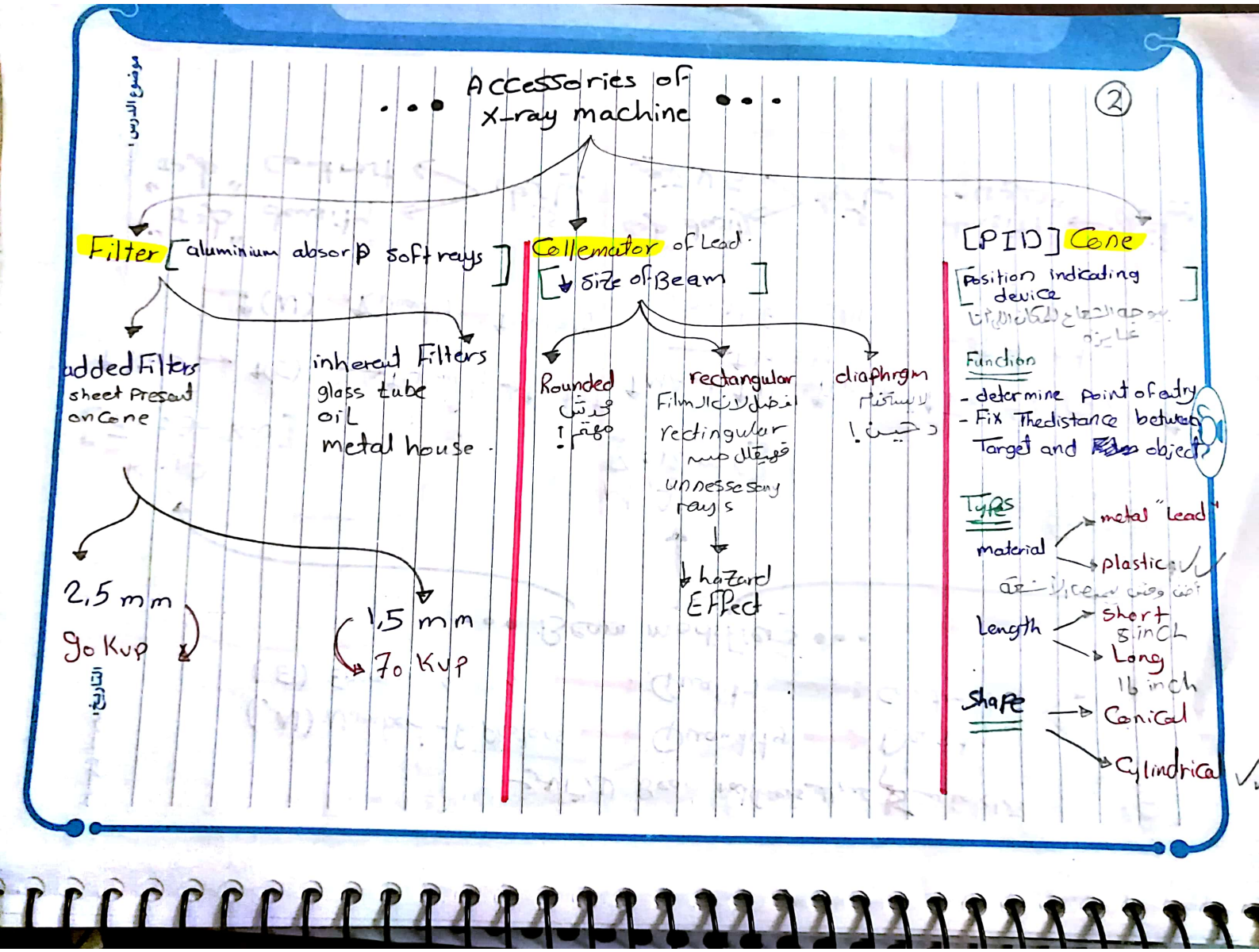

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قبل ما نتكلم عن الـ Beam modifiers لازم نعرف

(N) Number of Photons → Quantity → Density

(E) Energy ↓ " → Quality → Contrast

... Beam modifiers ...

KVP
[70 : 90 K.V]

↑ KVP → ↑(E) → ↑Quality → ↑Contrast

↑ KVP → ↑(N) → ↑Quantity → ↑density

بيأثر على density "طردي"

بيأثر على Contrast "طردي"

MA
[8 : 12 mA]

↑MA → ↑N → ↑Quantity → ↑density

بيأثر على density "طردي"

بيأثر على E لا تتغير

المجال E لا تتغير

Exposure Time

↑Time → ↑N → ↑Quantity → ↑density

بيأثر على density "طردي"

التاريخ:

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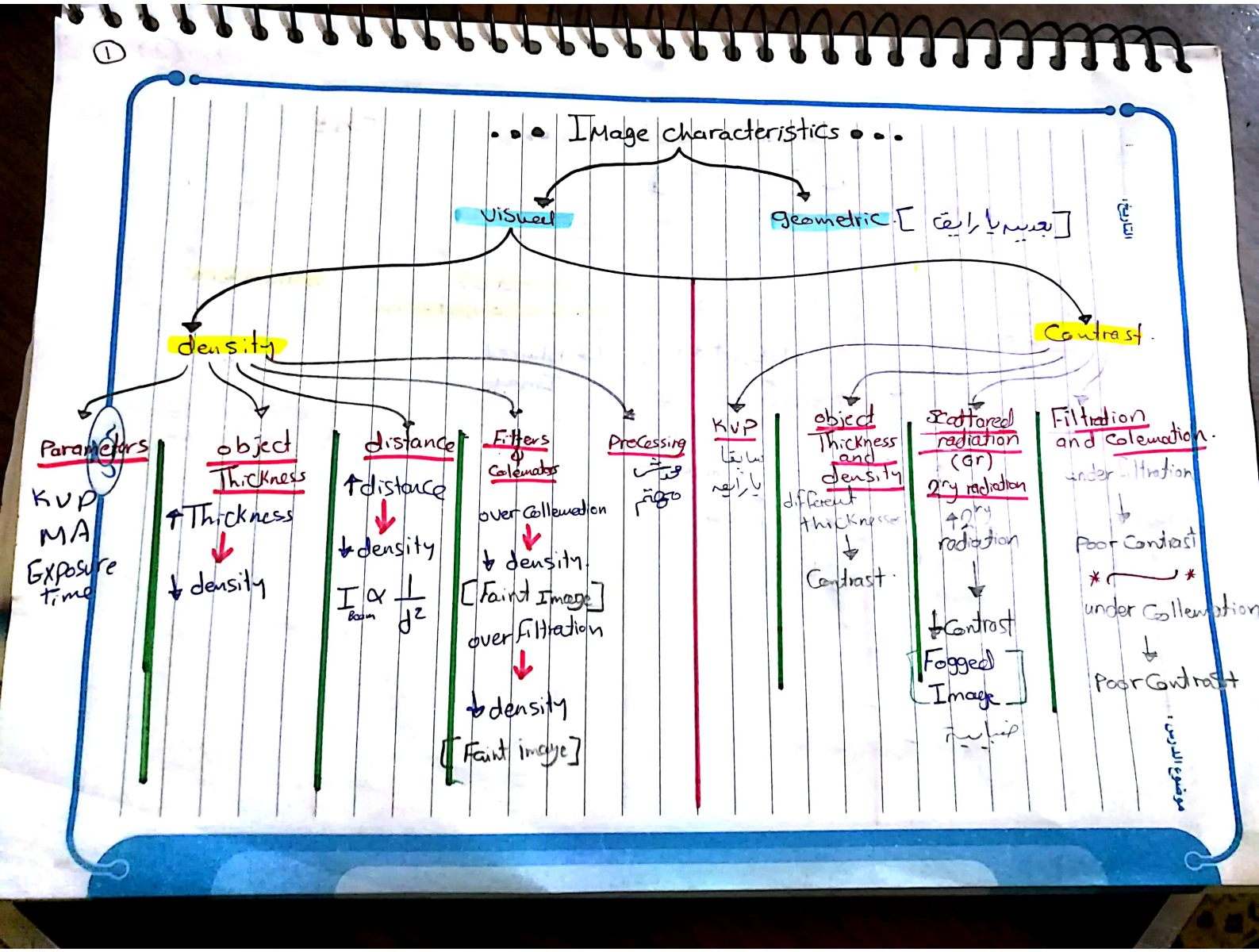

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موضوع الدرس:

... Geometric Characteristics ...

Ch:

[Sharpness]

Focal spot "Target" size

↓ size → ↑ Sharpness

So Target is Beveled

- effective Focal spot: 1Cm
- actual Focal spot: 3Cm

Distance

↑ Target object distance

↓

↑ sharpness

2ry rays بقلل تأثير ال

↑ object Film distance

↓

↓ sharpness

movement of "Film - object - arm"

↳ Blurred Image.

Binumbra

object ... ظل ...

... ة ... ، ... ة ... ، ... ة ...

Sharpness ... بتكون ...

... قليل ... ريح

التاريخ:

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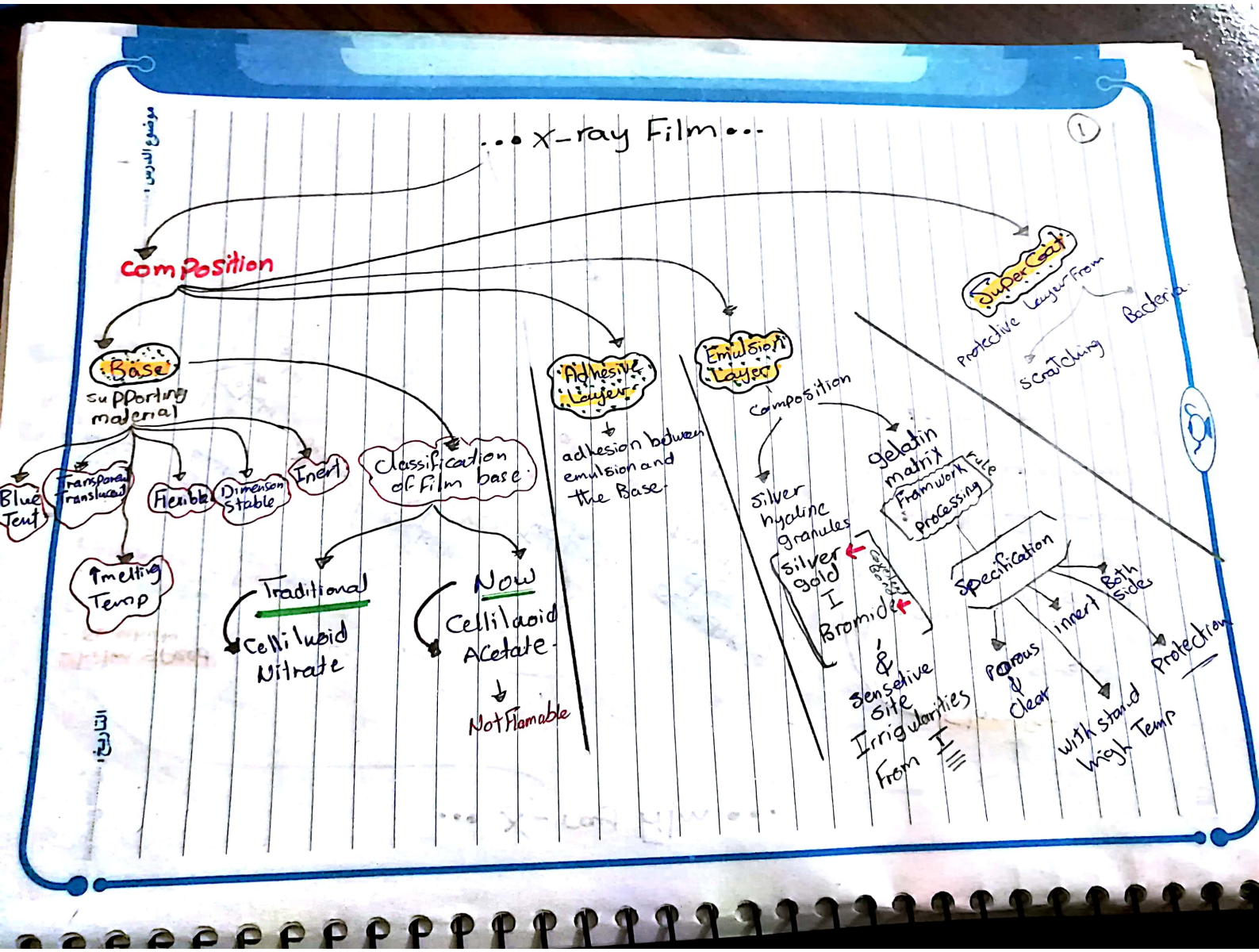

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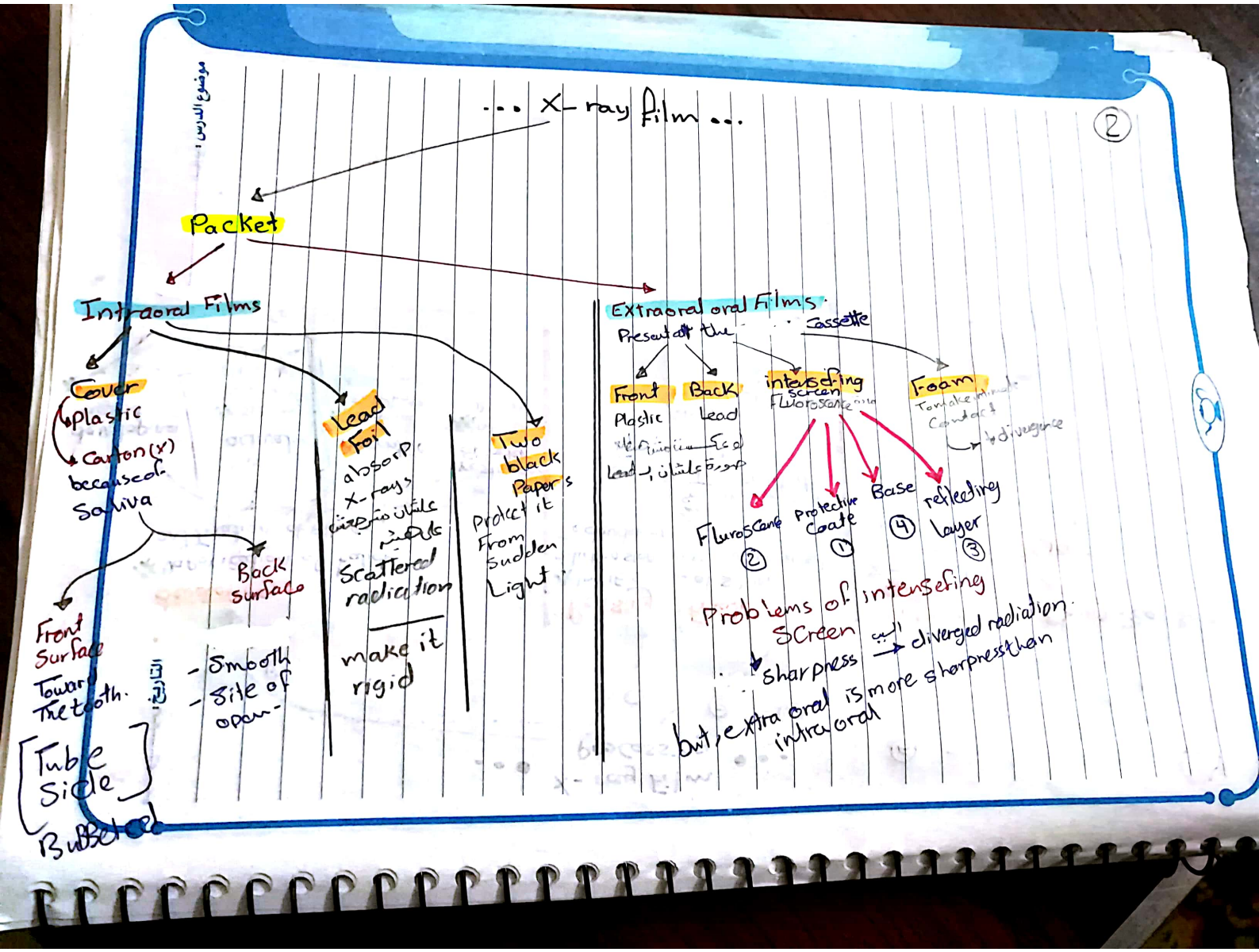

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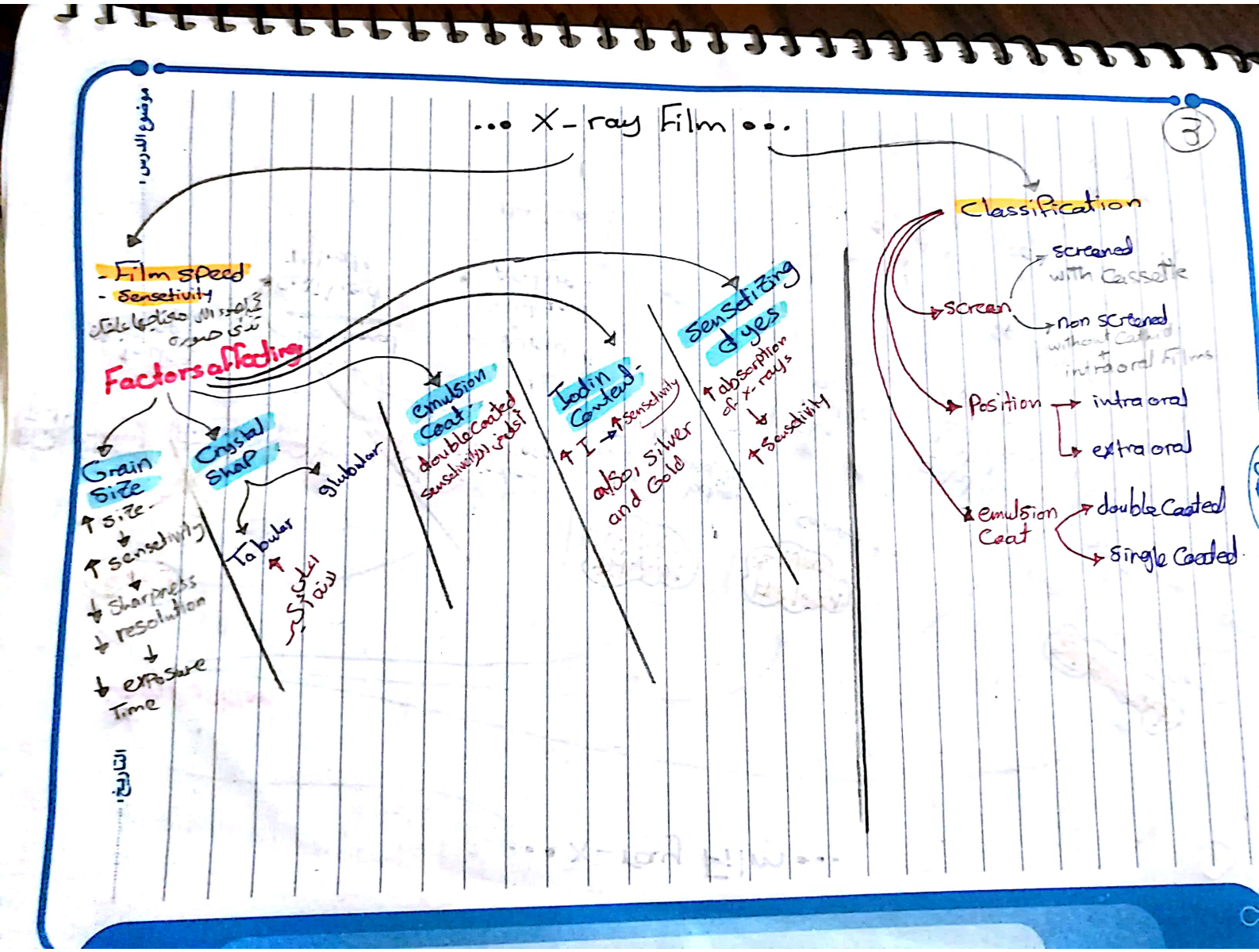

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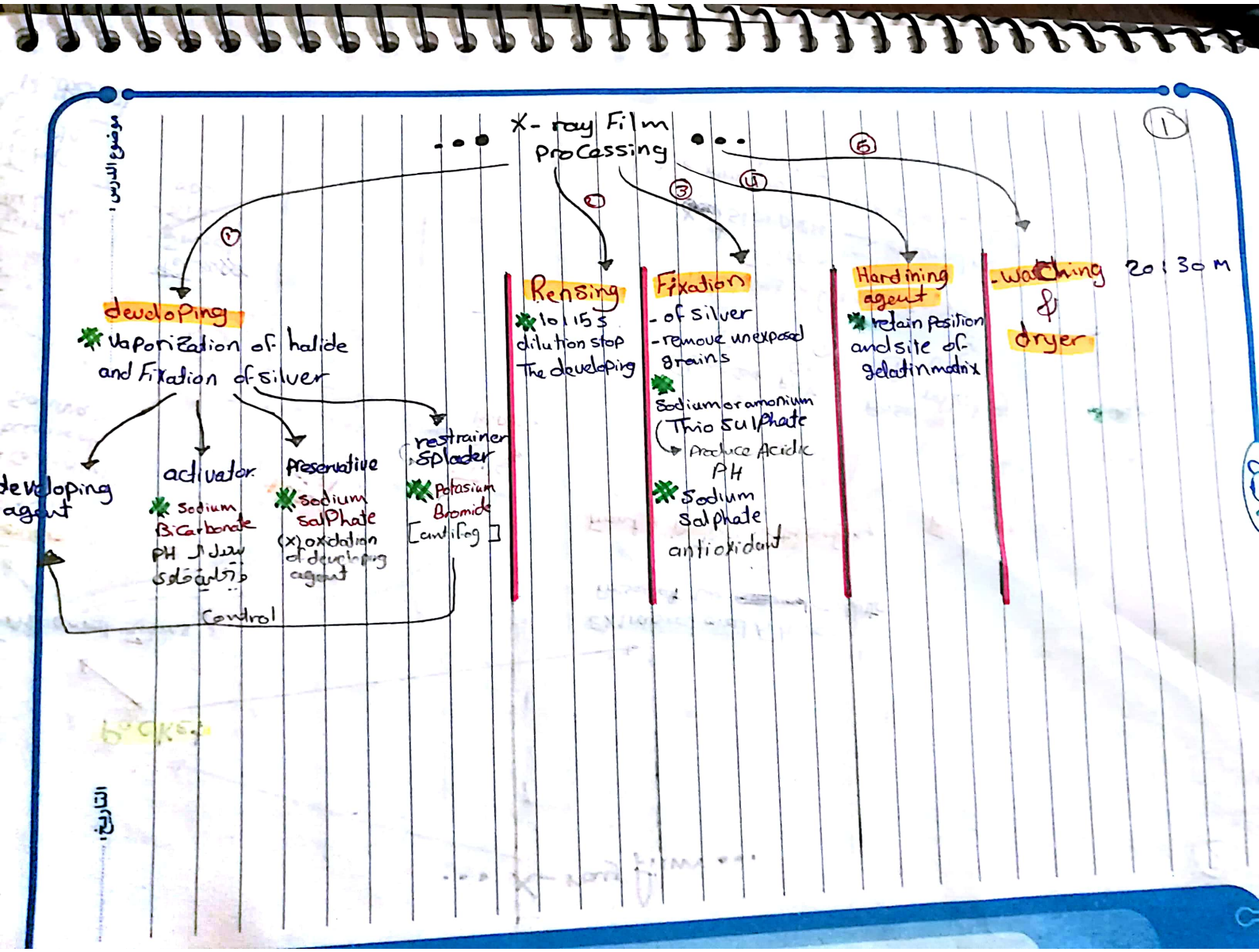

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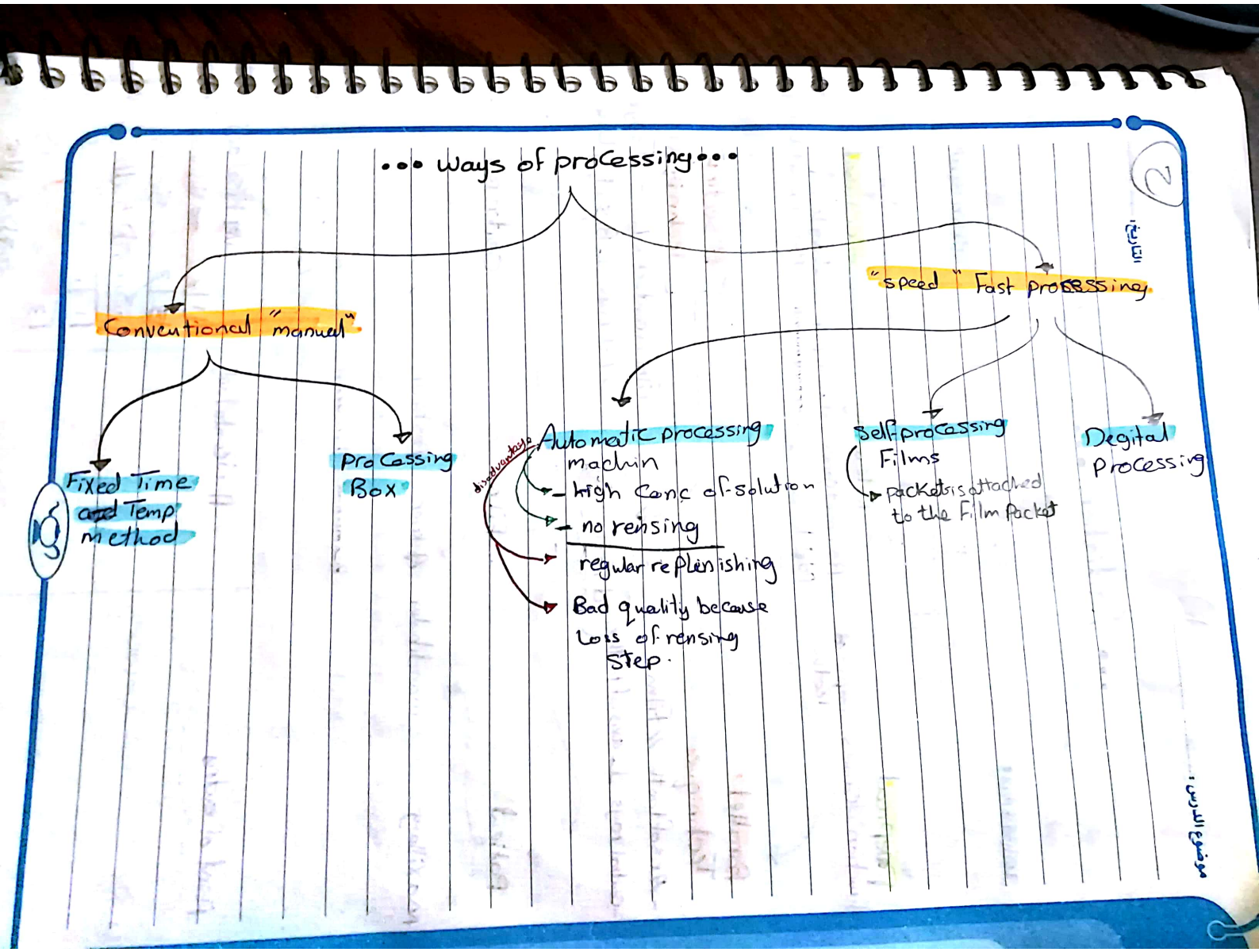

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التاريخ: 1) موضوع الدرس:

... Radiation ...

Intraoral

Periapical
Fraction - Caries - impacted Teeth

Bitewing
Recurrent caries - stone in pulp
Pd disease - overhang margin

Extraoral

occlusal
- Larg lesion
- Buccolingual Lesion

Parallel Technique
- Axis of tooth // Film
- Central rays ⊥ axis of tooth

Bisecting Technique
- Film in contact with incisal edge
- Central rays ⊥ Bisecting Line

Factor affecting

Patient
- Maxillary: tooth Forward
- mandibular: slight Backward position

Film
- Anterior: virtical, 2:3 mm above incisal edg
- Posterior: horizontal, 1:2 above occlusal plane

Center rays

Point of entry
- Upper
- Lower

Horizontal adj
mesiodistal dimension يجب أن يكون
لازم يكون
X ray // interdental space.

Vertical adj
- 1 | 2 → 55:60
- 3 → 50:45
- كل 5 كل درجة زيادة
- 1 | 2 → 25:2
- 3 → 20:15
- كل 5 كل درجة

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Point of entry

upper

- Cautrals → tip of the nose
- Canine → 5mL distal Ala of the nose.
- Premolar → Line from pupil + Ala tragus Line
- molars → Line From Canthus + //

Lower.

- Cautral → All the same but, they interset with a line, 5cm above inf. Border of the mandible.
- Canine →
- premolar →
- molars →

* ... *

... Bite wing Tech ...

Show crown and 1/3 or 2/3 of the root of upper and Lower.

Technique adjustment.

Patient at upright position

Film

- Size 3 → 1 For molars and premolars
- Size 2 → 1 For molars & 1 For Premolar

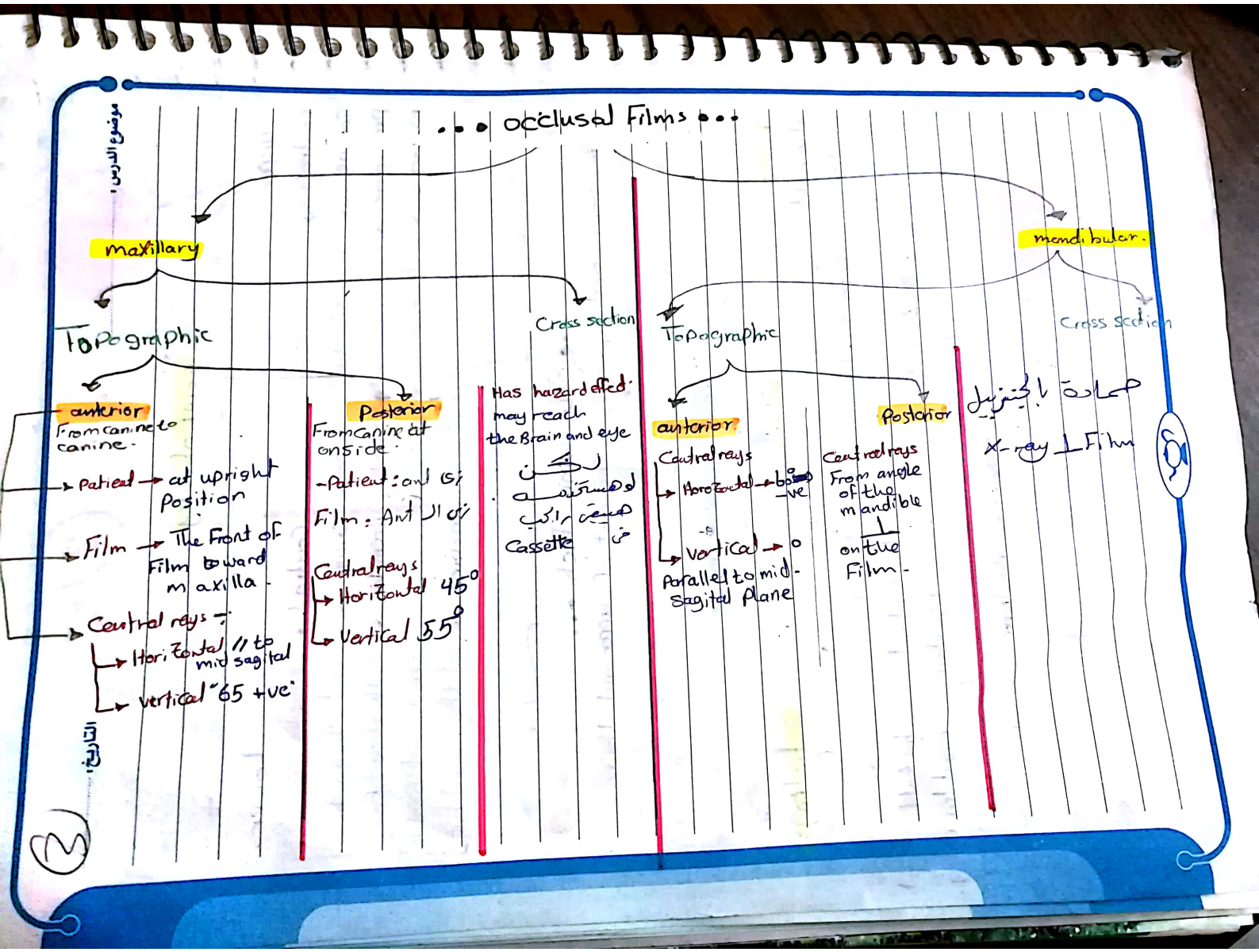
intemate Contact

- sharpness
- Parallelism

[advantages of Bite wing Tech]

Central rays

- Virtical angulation [5° : 10°] +ve
- horizontal angulation
- Point of entry
- Peri epical



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موضوع الدرس :

التاريخ :

ملحوظات رايقة :

Type of Final image :

1) diagnostic image → صورة كويسة اد منها معلومات
2) Faint image → صورة الـ density بتاعها قليلة
3) Fogged image → 2"ي Radiation صورة ضبابية "مشوهة" من الـ
4) Dark image → صورة الـ density بتاعها عالية من "ا
5) Blank image → unexposed Film + Processing
6) Blurred image → صورة بتكون لـ "obj, Film, Arm" لو حركوا اثناء التصوير

Proper Collemation Filtration

under ← Proper Collemation Filtration → over

under ↓ Poor Contrast image

Proper Collemation Filtration ↓ diagnostic image

over ↓ Faint image Poor density نتيجة لـ

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التاريخ:

موضوع الدرس:

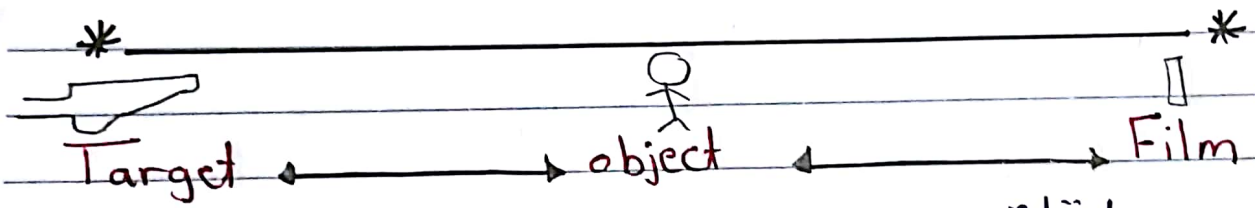
Low K.V.P → Poor density, Poor Contrast

proper K.V.P → Diagnostic image

high K.V.P → high density, high Contrast

Very high K.V.P → high density, Low Contrast

- because it has high penetration Power, it penetrat object



لو قلت ← يقل الـ Sharpness ← لو زادت ← يزيد الـ Sharpness

لو قلت → يزيد الـ Sharpness → لو زادت → يقل الـ Sharpness

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